

NEW YORK HERALD.

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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Volume XXVI.....No. 124

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway, opposite Bond street.—DOLLY OUT—STRENGTH IN INDIA.

LAURA KERN'S THEATRE, No. 624 Broadway.—STARS SISTERS.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—YOUNG WIDOW—TEN NIGHTS IN A BARBON—DUM GIL OF GILGAD.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—Day and Evening.—PATRIOT HEART OF SUMNER—CROSS OF GOLD—SILVER, SEA LOON AND OTHER THEATRICALS.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, Mechanic's Hall, 472 Broadway.—SINGERS, DANCERS, AC.—RUGGED PATH.

NIELSON'S SALOON, Broadway.—LADY'S MINSTRELS IN BULLFIGHT, SONGS, DANCERS, AC.—SILVER THIMPLE.

LEWIS HALL, Fourteenth street.—GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS IN BULLFIGHT, SONGS, DANCERS, AC.—WAY DOWN IN DALL.

MELODEON CONCERT HALL, No. 50 Broadway.—SONGS, DANCERS, BULLFIGHTS, AC.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL, 855 Broadway.—SONGS, DANCERS, BULLFIGHTS, AC.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, 620 Broadway.—MRS. ANNA BARNUM'S CANONICALS.

GAIETIES CONCERT ROOM, 614 Broadway.—DRAWING ROOM ENTERTAINMENTS, BALLADS, FANTASIES, PARADES, AC.

New York, Thursday, May 23, 1861.

THE SITUATION OF AFFAIRS.

The government has determined that the active operations against Virginia shall not be deviated from, no matter what the result of the vote on the question of secession may be to-day. They have not the least doubt that the vote in Eastern Virginia will be largely in favor of secession, terrorism and force being brought into play by the leaders. The garrison at Alexandria voted for secession yesterday—133 against 2—it was said by the order of Governor Letcher. As an evidence of the system of terrorism exercised upon the votes, the following placard is posted at the different polling places throughout the State:—

TREASON IN VIRGINIA.

The Code of Virginia defines treason to be:—

"In levying war against the State, adhering to its enemies or giving them aid and comfort."

Such treason, if proved by two witnesses, is punishable by death.

MAY 15, 1861.

We learn from Washington that the foreign ministers are highly gratified at the loyalty and ardor of the people of the North. It is said that a bearer of despatches from Lord John Russell to Lord Lyons arrived by the Persia, and has gone to Washington. In all probability the subject of the despatches has reference to the question of letters of marque.

The movements of troops at the seat of war yesterday have not been of much importance. The Fourteenth (Brooklyn) regiment went into camp near the Seventh, at Washington. A regiment under General Cadwallader occupied Federal Hill in Baltimore. Fort McHenry received a reinforcement of about one hundred men and a store of provisions. It is reported from Fort Monroe that there are fully five thousand men in garrison now. Several steamers on the Chesapeake are said to have been fired into from the rebel batteries on the Virginia shore, but the fire was not returned. Earthquakes have been distinctly seen by the cruising squadron at Aquia Creek, but no guns were visible.

Affairs at Harper's Ferry are unchanged, but additional bodies of rebel troops were moving towards Williamsport yesterday, as we stated a few days ago was the intention of the secessionists.

The Navy Department during the present week will invite proposals for building machinery for several screw gunboats.

The News.

The remains of Colonel Voshburgh arrived in the city at an early hour yesterday morning, under charge of an escort from the Seventy-first regiment, and were conveyed to the residence of Mr. Voshburgh, the deceased's father, at No. 806 Greenwich street. The funeral service will take place at one o'clock to-day at Dr. Macaulay's church, corner of Fifth avenue and Twenty-first street, after which the procession will take up its line of march in accordance with the programme which we publish elsewhere. The civic and military display will be of a most imposing character.

A battalion of three hundred men, under command of Captain Thomas Francis Meagher, left this city yesterday afternoon for Washington. They go to reinforce the Sixty-ninth regiment.

The Second Troy regiment, eight hundred men, commanded by Colonel Carr, embarked on board the steamship James Adger, preparatory to their departure for Fortress Monroe.

To-day the annual State election will be held in Virginia for all those who have not already voted. The State authorities some time since issued an indulgence allowing soldiers to vote when and where they might consider it most convenient, and their votes to be counted in with the official canvass. The ordinance of secession will undergo the force of being voted upon, and, if, by any possible chance, which does not at present seem likely, a majority should be found against the ordinance, a sufficient number of soldiers' ballots, real or pretended, can be thrown in to make up whatever is necessary to carry on the treason. Although the State authorities have interdicted the sending of representatives to Congress, we hear of two Union candidates, one in the Eastern and one in the western portion of the State, who have entered the field, and will appear in Washington on the Fourth of July next to claim their seats, though, of course, without the Governor's certificate.

The two candidates here referred to are Mr. Charles H. Upton, in the Seventh district, and Mr. William G. Brown, in the Tenth district. A Union Convention was held in the Eighth district on the 13th inst., at which Mr. John Janney was nominated; but that gentleman, we hear, has since declined to run. The reason of the declination we have not learned; but we know there is a secession pressure in those quarters which has assumed formidable proportions, and which may render it necessary for those entertaining Union sentiments to exercise a considerable degree of caution. Members of the Legisla-

ture will also be chosen; but this will be really the enactment of another farce, as the State Convention has assumed legislative powers and claims the privilege of enacting all laws affecting the interests of the Commonwealth. This body will meet again on the 12th of June.

The health of Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, is reported by the Richmond papers to be very precarious.

A body of Virginia troops has been ordered from Harper's Ferry to Grafton, a point on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad west of Cumberland. Grafton is the junction of the Wheeling and Parkersburg branches, and is about one hundred miles distant from each place. This looks like a movement upon Western Virginia.

It is now a pretty well settled fact that the capital of the rebel government will be removed to Richmond. The vote was taken in the Southern Congress on the 16th inst., and the proposition adopted.

There is evidently a great scarcity of printing paper in some parts of the South. Many of the journals come to us printed on half sheets, others materially reduced in size, while the dilapidated and worn-out aspect of some is truly shocking when brought into contrast with their former appearance.

Hon. John P. Kennedy, of Baltimore, having been solicited by a number of prominent citizens to accept the nomination for representative in Congress from the Fourth district, declines the honor in a lengthy letter, in which he takes occasion to reiterate his attachment to the Union. He says the honor, the interest and the safety of Maryland can only be sustained through an unalterable devotion to the federal government.

The South is flooded with shipmasters, of denunciations ranging from twenty-five cents to one dollar. They have been issued by town and city corporations, and many private individuals have gone largely into manufacturing these worthless misrepresentations of money. They pass very well in the ordinary course of trade by general consent, but when brought into contact with specie they depreciate from ten to twenty-five per cent.

John G. Cocks, of New Orleans, has written a letter to Colonel Robert Anderson, late of Fort Sumter, in which he says that Colonel Anderson holds three notes against him, amounting in the aggregate to fourteen thousand five hundred dollars, which were given for twenty-nine negroes purchased in March, 1860, not a cent of which, J. G. C. says, will he pay. He calls upon Colonel Anderson to come and take the negroes away. Honesty is losing ground fast in the South.

On the 19th and 20th of the present month four different lots of contraband goods were seized in Cincinnati, consigned to parties in the Southern States. They have all been labelled for confiscation.

Coleman Yellott, Thomas J. McKaig and Dr. Harding, the three Commissioners appointed by the Legislature of Maryland to the Southern confederacy, were in Richmond on Sunday last, where they were to remain until to-day, with the view of hearing from the Commissioners appointed to wait on President Lincoln.

The ship General Parkhill, which was seized as prize for attempting to run the blockade at Charleston, was owned in that port. She is 534 tons burthen, and was built in New York in 1853.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening and transacted some routine business, after which they adjourned to Monday next.

A masonic "Lodge of Sorrow," with all the ceremonies of that ancient and honorable craft, was held on Tuesday evening last, in honor of the memory of the late E. G. P. Wilkins, a member of the fraternity and a respected attaché of the New York Herald.

We are in receipt of intelligence that a revolution had broken out in Honduras against President Guardiola. We are told that the object is to secure "the liberty of the press and a liberal code of laws, to induce foreign immigration." We are further told that the revolutionary or liberal party, led by an Irishman, "a gentleman from Canada," have possession of several towns and departments, and that there is great enthusiasm, even the priests exchanging the rosary for the revolver. If the objects specified be really the motives of the revolution, we predict for it a short life and speedy annihilation. A revolution to drive out and keep out foreigners would be much more likely to succeed in Honduras, and the same may be said of any Central American State.

At the meeting of the Emigration Commissioners yesterday, the subject of defraying the expenses of the Floating Hospital came up. They finally passed a resolution authorizing the President to raise \$14,000 on the bonds of Richmond county awarded to them for the damages to their property on Staten Island, and to loan the money to the Quarantine Commissioners to enable them to take charge of the hospital and defray its expenses. The number of emigrants arrived here during last week was 5,001, making the number since January 1, 28,005. The commutation balance at present is \$28,566.52.

Letters for Europe, to go per Kedar, for Liverpool, will be received at Mr. Cunard's office, No. 4 Bowling Green, until twelve o'clock to-day.

The cotton market yesterday was less spirited, but with more doing. The sales, including a lot of 600 a 600 bales sold late on the previous afternoon, embraced about 2,500 bales, closing on the basis of 13½c, a bid for middling uplands. While some brokers quoted it at 13½c, yet the majority favored the outside figure, especially for anything like even lots. There was very little New Orleans middling in the market. The stock is becoming so much reduced as to restrict to some extent a sale with regard to the classification or selections of qualities. They opened with more buoyancy and activity, but closed firm for most grades within the previous day's quotations. Wheat was active, and sales were freely made, including lots for export. Medium quality were heavy, while common and higher grades were sustained at about the previous day's quotations. Corn was active, and opened with tolerable firmness, but closed dull, especially for new Western mixed, white old and yellow were unchanged. Pork was heavy, but more active. The chief demand was on government account. Sales of city meats were made at \$17, and Western reported at \$17.25, and prime at \$18. Sugars were in fair demand, and prices without change of moment. The sales embraced 750 a 800 hbls, 375 boxes and 50 hbls mado, at prices given in another column. Coffee was steady. A sale of 1,000 bags Rio was made at 12c. a 13½c. Freight was steady, with moderate advancements.

THE FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE "CONFEDERATE STATES."—The financial affairs of the several States which have revolted from the Union to the despotism of Jeff. Davis are in a shocking condition. The bills of the Georgia banks, for example, are good for nothing, or next to nothing, in any other Confederate State, and so of the notes of the banks of every one of those States. They are valuable as a circulating medium only in the State to which they belong, and even in that State the bills of the best State banks have fallen from ten to fifteen and even twenty per cent below the value of gold and silver. Old Virginia is not an exception to the rule, and to fill up her deficiencies of specie she has already resorted to the issue of dollar, half dollar and twenty-five cent shillings, good for State or city taxes, or something of that sort. We had a frightful epidemic of these small change shillings in 1857-58 all over the country, resulting from the terrible universal financial revolution of that epoch, and we all know that those shillings only made matters a thousand times worse than they were before. What, then, will be the financial condition of the revolted States, after a war of even one year against

the Union, if only one month after throwing down the gauntlet of war, they are compelled to resort to shillings at a value of ten, fifteen and twenty per cent on the dollar? This is the weakest point of all the weak points of the Southern rebellion.

Privateering Abolished Throughout the World.—Jefferson Davis and His Confederates Checkmated.

Our readers have read in yesterday's Herald the highly important intelligence from Washington that "more than a month ago our government gave notice to the Powers of Europe who took part in the Congress of Paris in 1856 that they were willing to accept the code they adopted at that period, which declared privateering to be piracy." This notice probably had not reached the European governments when the mails which brought the report of Lord John Russell's speech had left. In that speech he says the British government had come to the conclusion that the Southern confederacy must be treated by England as a belligerent, and not as a pirate—a conclusion which was based on the supposition that the United States government still adhered to the policy of privateering, and, therefore, could not fairly object to any Power or community recognized by England as a belligerent exercising the same right. But when he receives the notice of our government, sent out by Mr. Adams, and when he reads at the same time the instructions given to Mr. Dayton, which we have already published, to the effect that under no circumstances whatever will this government ever consent to the breaking up of the Union, the crafty Minister will change his opinion, pronounce privateering abolished in America as well as in Europe, and treat the privateers of the Confederate States as pirates. England is bound by its own record, and the treaty adopted by her in 1856, in common with the other European Powers, after the Crimean war, becomes public law all over the civilized world upon its adoption and recognition by the United States. What was that treaty? The following are its terms, and the very language in which it is drawn:—

1. Privateering is and remains abolished.

2. The actual flag covers enemy's goods, with the exception of contraband of war.

3. Neutral goods, with the exception of contraband of war, are not liable to capture under the enemy's flag.

4. Blockades in order to be binding must be effective—that is to say, maintained by a force sufficient really to prevent access to the coast of the enemy.

5. The government of the undersigned Plenipotentiaries engage to bring the present declaration to the knowledge of the States which have not taken part in the Congress of Paris, and to invite them to accede to it.

6. Convinced that the maxims which they now proclaim cannot be so received with gratitude by the whole world, the undersigned Plenipotentiaries do not that the efforts of their government to induce a general adoption thereof will be crowned with full success.

The present declaration is not and shall not be binding except between those Powers who have acceded or shall accede to it.

Done at Paris, the 16th of April, 1856.

(Here follow the signatures of the Plenipotentiaries of Great Britain, France, Austria, Prussia, Russia, Sardinia and Turkey.)

This treaty has been since adopted by almost every other Power in the world. At the commencement of the Russian war England and France applied, through their Ministers, to our government, to prevent privateering expeditions being fitted out in this country against their commerce, or prizes being admitted into American ports for condemnation. Mr. Marcy, in reply, referred to our neutrality laws as forbidding American citizens equipping privateers, receiving commissions, or enlisting men in the United States for the purpose of taking part in any foreign war; but the United States government, being a neutral, could not refuse to Russian privateers the right of bringing in prizes for condemnation—privateering being then recognized as the public law of Europe as well as of America. Now how does England treat us? According to the latest advices from England privateers were being fitted out in British ports by the authority of the Confederate States against American commerce. This is far from the reciprocity we had a right to expect, particularly as England, by the treaty of Paris, had agreed to abolish privateering. But then it will be said that, to entitle American commerce to exemption from privateering, the government of the United States must first abandon it. But our government has now acceded to the treaty of Paris, and thus privateering throughout the world becomes piracy, and England and France will be compelled to co-operate for its suppression. By this able move of policy the Cabinet of Jefferson Davis have been checkmated, and the weapon upon which they chiefly relied falls from their grasp.

Two objections will probably be raised, one of which regards policy and the other law. It will be said that in surrendering the right of privateering the United States, having a small navy, places its commerce at the mercy of European Powers in the event of a war with them. But the momentous events of the present time dictate the necessity of a large navy in the future, which will both protect our own commerce and make war effectively upon that of the enemy. An effective navy and a standing army become henceforth a necessity of the United States. Privateering is only suited to a weak nation, and not to a first class Power like the United States. It is the relic of a barbarous age, and it has now received its death blow. There is one other principle which we have no doubt will also be adopted, and that is that private property at sea will be as exempt from the attacks of public vessels as of privateers. Mr. Buchanan contended for this principle when he was Minister to England, during the Presidency of Pierce, and the offer was made on the part of the United States to abandon privateering on that condition—a proposition which was not then accepted by England, but may be at the present time. War against private property has been abolished on the land; why should it not be abolished on the ocean?

The other objection is of a constitutional kind. The constitution declares "Congress shall have power to grant letters of marque and reprisal." But it does not say Congress must grant them; and all know that a treaty made by the President and confirmed by two-thirds of the Senate becomes the supreme law of the land. Nor can there be any doubt that Congress will ratify this wise policy of Mr. Lincoln's administration. The aid and comfort, therefore, that the Confederate States expected from privateering and from foreign Powers failed them just in the moment when they believed their game sure; and without that resource their overthrow is speedy and overwhelming.

COTTON VERSUS CUFFEE.—JOHN BELL IN A FIX.

—Between King Cotton and King Cuffee, John Bell is in a fix. He stands at the very head of modern abolitionism—his philanthropy for Out-fee has been the ruin of both whites and blacks in the British West Indies, and John Bell has been the strong supporter for thirty years of all our abolition agitators; but then, you

know, he must have the cotton. The privateers of Jeff. Davis would unquestionably be pursued by the philanthropic John Bell as pirates if it were not for the cotton; but the cotton makes a very material difference in the character of these privateers. We apprehend, however, that even upon this cotton standard of morality set up by Lord John Russell, he will soon have his eyes opened to a different view of the subject, between the pressure of English public opinion on the one hand, and the instructions to Mr. Adams, and the warnings to Lord Lyons from our Cabinet, on the other hand. Let us wait till Lord John hears from Washington.

THE FUTURE POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES TOWARDS FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS.—The programme of our foreign policy, laid down in the important despatch from Washington which we published yesterday, has given unlimited satisfaction to all classes of politicians. It goes far to remove any doubts that may have existed as to the competence of the present administration to deal with the difficulties and embarrassments in which the country is involved. The confidence that it will inspire will do more to strengthen their hands in the present discouraging aspect of our foreign relations than any small diplomatic successes they might gain abroad over the Montgomery Commissioners. It anticipates all shuffling on the part of England and France, and holds out the alternative, fair and square, of an open breach with those governments on their recognition of the independence of the revolted States.

Taken, both in regard to the principles enunciated and to the time chosen for their assertion, the declaration thus set forth, and already on its way to the European courts, is one of the most independent and spirited that has ever emanated from this or any other government. First setting itself right by professing its readiness to conform to the public law of Europe on the privateer question, and announcing its intention not to meddle or interfere in the issues that may hereafter arise between European governments, it declares its firm purpose not to tolerate in the future any proceeding on the part of the latter that may wear the appearance of a disposition to interfere in the affairs of this continent. It will maintain against all the world the principles of the Monroe doctrine, not in the loose and peddling way in which they have been asserted by the administrations of Van Buren, Polk and Pierce, but literally and unflinchingly. And, by way of commencement, Spain will be taught a lesson in regard to her occupation of St. Domingo, which will serve to mark the determination of our government on this point of its foreign policy.

But it is in respect to England and France especially that it has resolved not to leave involved in doubt its intentions. With the exception of these two, all the other European governments have given us the strongest assurances of their determination not to interfere in any way in our domestic quarrels. We see it affirmed in our Paris and London letters, published elsewhere, that France means to shape her policy towards us by that of England. There are facts which induce us to discredit this statement. There is in the first place a difficulty brewing between the two governments in regard to Syria which will probably end in a rupture; and next, leaving out of view the chance of such a breach, Louis Napoleon has enough on his hands to occupy him in the regulation of continental affairs, without embarrassing himself with fresh complications. He may help England into hostilities with us, because he would be glad to get her fleets out of his way, but he will take care how he creates any additional demands on his own already overtaxed resources.

As we have said, the language held by the administration, at a time of so much domestic difficulty and peril, is calculated not only to inspire confidence at home, but respect and admiration abroad. There is no other government in existence which, similarly situated, would venture to use the same bold and independent tone. The fact marks the difference between republican and despotic institutions. A government which places itself in the right, not only with its own people but with all the world, has nothing to fear from the shocks of revolution or foreign aggression.

THE VIRGINIA ELECTION ON SECESSION.—In electing the late State Convention, which turned over the Commonwealth of Virginia into the custody of Jeff. Davis, the people of the State declared, by a very heavy vote, in favor of the Union; but, to make sure against all possible contingencies, they also declared, by an overwhelming majority, that if the Convention should pass an act of secession it should be referred for rejection or ratification to another vote of the people. The Convention would have disregarded this injunction, and tried hard to get over it, but they were afraid of the people; and so, after passing the ordinance of secession, and after turning over the State, by a treaty with Alexander H. Stephens, under the despotism of Jeff. Davis, the Convention reluctantly referred the whole business to the vote of the people in the regular State election, which comes off to-day. But the secessionists have made all the necessary arrangements for a rousing secession majority. In Old Virginia proper they have posted a detachment of troops at every doubtful precinct; and as the voting in Virginia is slow work, the troops can of course compel timid Union men to vote according to orders, and drive bold Union men from the polls.

We presume that a heavy vote against secession will be polled in Western Virginia, where public opinion in favor of the Union is represented as almost unanimous; but whether that section of the State shall cast five thousand or fifty thousand majority against secession, the general result, no doubt, will be footed up by the secessionists controlling the final count in favor of Jeff. Davis. In other words, by fair means or by foul, after the Missouri border ruffian fashion of carrying elections in Kansas, we expect this Virginia election to be carried for secession by a tremendous reported majority. But then the real trouble of these Virginia rebels will begin; and, with Gen. Scott and his moveable army of fifty thousand in front, and the loyal Unionists of the western section of the State in the rear, we count upon short and decisive work with this Virginia rebellion.

THE NEW POST OFFICE LAW OF THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.—The government of Jeff. Davis, at Montgomery, has kindly relieved the government of the United States of the expense of the post establishment in the "Confederate States"; expenses which exceed, if we are not mistaken, the receipts from postage in said States to the

extent of at least two millions of dollars. To supply this deficit, the Southern Confederate Congress has passed a law, to go into effect on the 1st of June, which establishes the following postage:—

For letters, half ounce, within 500 miles.....\$0 5

For letters, half ounce, exceeding 500 miles..... 10

Daily local newspapers, per year..... 2 50

Daily newspapers published outside limits of Confederate States..... 5 00

A liberal discrimination, it must be admitted, in the way of a protective tariff on Southern domestic newspaper industry. But thus goes this beautiful Southern confederacy, from one increased tax to another, and from loans to forced contributions, and from volunteer enlistments to military conscriptions, or expulsions and confiscations of the contumacious citizens' property. At such a rate it will not require more than one short crop of cotton under an embargo to dissipate Master Yancey's splendid Southern castles in the clouds, like the mirage of the desert, which, with its beautiful spectacle of palaces, fountains and gardens in the distance, would delude the traveller from the beaten path of safety.

MISS HENLEY'S CONCERT AT BROOKLYN.—This lady's concert, postponed on account of the Philanthropic benefit for the patriotic fund, will take place to-night at the Brooklyn Athenæum. We bespeak a full attendance at it. There is no artist who deserves better of our public than Miss Henley; for, in spite of apparently insurmountable obstacles, she has won a high place in her profession and reflected honor on it by her correct and ladylike conduct.

"BOWLED OUT," AT THE WINTER GARDEN.—The comedy called "Bowled Out," which met with little success in London last season, was reproduced at the Winter Garden last evening, for the first time in this country, before a crowded audience. The title gives no clue to the play, which is more like a farce adapted from the "Sons of Family" than anything else. It has but little plot, less originality, and is almost equally destitute of probability and fun. Mrs. Wood has the character of a serving maid, and Mr. Jefferson plays a medley of Amadeus, Sheld, Pockmiff, Stiggins, a hard shell Baptist and a revival exhorter. Between them they managed to keep the audience in their seats last evening till the curtain fell. More, with such a play, is impossible.

MADAME BORO'S CONCERTS.—Master Willie Barrows, now five, had eleven years of age, made his debut at Madame Boro's concert last evening, playing Schubert's piano variations on "Home, Sweet Home," in masterly style. The house was filled with a fashionable audience.

NEW YORK STATE THEATRE.—To-night Mr. L. Sherr will make his first appearance, at the benefit of Mr. Schmitz, in his favorite part, Don Vothandier au Ostrich. There will no doubt be a full house.

MOVEMENTS OF MRS. LINCOLN.—HER SEEDS DEPARTURE FOR WASHINGTON.—Mrs. Lincoln, who has been engaged since her arrival in New York in making large purchases at the stores of some of the leading merchants in New York, will start to-morrow morning, enjoying her self in her usual way, and returned to the Metropolitan Hotel at no. 5. Several parties of distinction have paid Mrs. Lincoln a visit, she was taken by surprise in the hour of her reception by a telegraphic message from Washington. The message must have been one of importance, as Mrs. Lincoln prepared herself at once to start for the national capital. She was ready in less than one hour, and, with her party, was on her way on railroad for Washington. Mrs. Lincoln, during her stay in New York, made most valuable purchases, which were principally intended for the White House.

TRIAL TRIP OF THE STEAMSHIP MISSISSIPPI.—The new steamship Mississippi, Captain Thomas Lyon, built by William H. Webb for Samuel Mitchell & Son, of the New York and Savannah Steam Navigation Company, went on a test engineer's trial trip yesterday for the purpose of testing her machinery. The vessel is 230 feet long over all, 38 feet beam and 22 feet deep in the hold. She is built mainly of oak and hickmahack, is diagonally strapped with heavy iron bands, and in every particular is constructed in the most substantial manner. The machinery, too, is unusually heavy and strong for the size of the vessel. She has an American beam engine, with Winter's rotary adjustable valve gear. It is 36 inch cylinder, 11 foot stroke and 1,200 horse power. The boilers are Miller's, 25 feet in length and 13½ in diameter. The wheel is 64 feet in diameter, and the 16 foot diameter is 10 feet in diameter. She is an unfinished state. As she will not now be required for the New York and Savannah line, her cabins will probably not be fitted up; it is known to what extent she will be completed. She is capable of carrying over two hundred passengers, or, if used for the transportation of troops, could easily accommodate a thousand. She makes an excellent sailing vessel, being strongly built she could mount a heavy armament, and either for the transportation of troops or for active service she would be valuable to the government for the purpose of carrying out of the harbor of New York, and starting on her first trial trip yesterday morning, from the Morgan Iron Works, foot of Tenth street, East river, where her machinery was erected, she sailed for New York, the narrow, and returning, ran a short distance up the Hudson river, receiving salutes from the other ships of the line as she passed their wharf, and also from the Great Eastern Steamship Company's ship, the Great Eastern, which was in the harbor. The vessel averaged about 16 knots an hour. Returning to the pier, she was met by a large number of people, who were moored along the wharf at the foot of Seventh street.

THE SCHOOL OF DESIGN FOR WOMEN.

One of the departments of instruction in the Cooper Institute is devoted to the development of artistic talent in the female mind. The School of Design for Women has been established and conducted on the most liberal and extensive plan. All who will may and enjoy the advantages it affords. Its object is to introduce a higher order of art into the object lessons and seminars, by making teachers thoroughly qualified to impart instruction, and also to place within the reach of women who have the taste and the talent for it, the means of earning a comfortable competence by designing and engraving. A short time since there were one hundred and eighty pupils on the roll. They meet in Cooper Institute, between the hours of 4 and 6 P. M., and the P. M. Field and competent teachers, they are instructed in crayon drawing, pastel, water color and oil painting, designing and engraving. The pupils are classified according to the object of their study, and it has been ascertained that more than two-thirds of those who enter intend to become teachers. These pupils had their second reception at their rooms in the Cooper Institute on Tuesday evening, and the occasion was exceedingly interesting and attractive. The room was permitted to distribute three tickets, three hundred and other invitations were issued, and notwithstanding the late hour, the room was crowded all the evening with a highly respectable company of ladies and gentlemen, among which were representatives of the highest social and literary circles. The ladies of the public were permitted to draw and paint on casts of fruit, and in the evening, the specimens of the public elicited universal admiration from the guests. (Continued on page 5.)

CITY INTELLIGENCE.—The funeral of the Hon. Henry Myers, late Secretary of the American Institute, who expired last Monday, in his seventy-ninth year of age, took place yesterday afternoon from the church of the Ascension, Fourth street, at three o'clock. A large assembly of ladies and gentlemen, among whom were the members of the American Institute, were in attendance.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.—The brig Hanchridge, Lieutenant T. M. Brasher, was towed down to sea harbor on Monday morning, and is in a satisfactory condition for service. The following is a list of her officers:—Lieutenant Commanding, Thomas M. Brasher; Surgeon, John H. Smith; Master, Henry B. Mendenhall; Past Assistant Surgeon, William H. Brasher; and others.

THE AMERICAN WAR IN EUROPE.

Our London and Paris Correspondence.

British and French Fleets for the American Waters.

The Confederate Commissioners in London and Paris.

The Cotton Trade and War Risks.

The St. Domingo Annexation Question.

Our London Correspondence.

Europe Just Awakening to a Knowledge of the Conditional Vow of America—American Affairs—Not Fully Formed of the Policy of the New Government—How the English People Regard our Intentions—Military Men Think of Emigrating to U.S.—What a Tangle of Jefferson Davis's Privately Professed Intent—Intense Anxiety Regarding News from America—A John Bull Rush for the New Herald—The Confederate Commissioners in the City, &c., &c.

The European public are waking up. They now begin to see that America is not going to be behind the Old World in the great and stirring events that figure with a dramatic interest on the page of history. Instead of doing nothing but grow corn and get fat, produce cotton and clothe the naked, they find you are going to assert your belief and exert your energies on behalf of a constitutional government.

Among Americans here the fear is growing daily that your administration is going to lag behind public opinion, instead of standing up to the emergency and accomplishing a peace in a single campaign. And what an everlasting disgrace and what chronic ills would grow out of a feebly conducted and prolonged war!

Where is the good of your vast superiority over the rebels unless you exert it to crush the viper at once? He who is not for me is against me. What is the use, and where is the legality or the patriotism in a State like Kentucky or Missouri refusing to send troops at the call of the President, when the liberties and the government that all are interested in are menaced with destruction. There are quite a number of Englishmen of military habits and patriotic impulses who do not wish to see the sun of American liberty go down prematurely in the fire and smoke of rebellion, and who talk of going over there to have their share in the struggle, and by emigrating for such a purpose, and I hope you will give them a chance.

But will Jeff. Davis offer you battle? We begin to fear that he will not come up to the scratch. It will answer him but a very poor turn to lord it over Montgomery, Charleston, and a few similar one-horse towns, and then to go and get gunned or hanged in Texas. Little good will it do him to have his private cruises take some innocent merchantmen, and find no more in the chaotic world to take their prizes into. And very little good will his miserable rebellion do him or his deluded followers if they assume the character of enemies of the people of the United States, and rob them of their property on the high seas, in a field where the combatants have nothing in common, and thereby bring upon themselves a terrible retribution in the shape of a negro insurrection.

We are dying here for the zews. The Herald is in such universal demand that mine are worn out by sending them. There are some editorial notes every day in all the leading London papers on the events of the American war.

Jefferson Davis' Commissioners make no progress here. Why didn't those Virginians attack Washington and drive the old hero of a hundred battles and the few regiments of New York and Massachusetts before them?

LONDON, May 11, 1861.

Political Division of America—A Southern Newspaper Organ to be Established—Free Trade and English Aid for the Rebels—The People of England Not With Them, &c.

There are three questions of commanding interest to be written upon at this moment from London to the United States: First, the intentions of the British government; second, the feeling of British capitalists; and third, the feeling among resident Americans.

Taking the last first, we have here in London two hostile American camps—the Union party, represented by the London American, and the Union party, represented by the London American, and the Union party, represented by the London American.

Under the auspices of the Southern Embassy and the pen of Mr. Mann, London Southerners look forward to the new organ being a great commercial and political organ. It is to disseminate information regarding the border and cotton States, and to make common cause with England for the extension of the policy of free trade. Slavery is to be glided over by the promise that as soon as the connection with the "bloody North" is severed slavery will soon die out, and in much the same way as it is said to have died out in the original thirteen States, they will have to choose between negroes and speculations which will pay better, and so on. I give you this